

Germany's churches and cathedrals

Everyone knows, of course, that in Cologne, Worms, Freiburg, Aachen, Ulm and elsewhere ancient Gothic and Romanesque cathedrals tower up like castles into the sky. Impressive structures down to the very treasures in their vaults. For even here, in this land of industry, tourism, inter-city trains, airlines and motorways, churches, cathedrals and chapels have more than a spiritual function. They are reminders, thought-provoking. Cherished as

artistic masterpieces. Take, for instance, the delightful Romanesque church in Dietkirchen on the Lahn. Or the enchanting Wieskirche, surrounded by the woods and meadows of the Alpine foothills in Upper Bavaria. Clear, serene, rococo splendour. Just two examples from many thousands. "Churches," as James Joyce wrote in 1915 on a Rhine journey, "like miracles from heaven."



Bamberg, Bavaria

Velbert Neviges Church in the Ruhr

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt

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EEC closes ranks on foreign policy

Common Market countries propose adopting a joint approach to international crises. Years of words, the 10 have now organised into action. They intend to do was worked out at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers.

Common Market countries have decided because they feel closer ties existing in a world where the atmosphere has taken a distinct turn for the worse.

Britain's Lord Carrington suggested a speech to the Overseas Club in London last November, foreign ministers to convene within 48 hours of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Look them over three months to together.

Small staff of first-rate specialists and 10 Foreign Ministries will serve as a political secretariat.

Three main aspects of a policy of European foreign policy by Lord Carrington, by Bonn's Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

What, then, may come of the ideas put forward by Bonn's Foreign Minister, Herr Genscher, on a European Union?

He and Lord Carrington have for months pleaded the cause of a common approach to foreign and security policy.

Common Market countries such as Italy and the Benelux states would follow suit without a moment's hesitation. A draft tabled jointly by Bonn and Rome could be ready in time for the late-November London EEC summit.

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tory and include, for the first time, the prospect of recognition of Israel by the Arab world.

Europe can count itself lucky that the crisis in world affairs come at a time when two key EEC countries are working towards comprehensive consolidation of the Common Market.

They are Britain, where the Conservatives are in power, and France, where the Socialists head the government.

The Community development programme of President Mitterrand includes proposals which would have been welcome from his predecessors, but were not made.

The French head of state lists ideas ranging from a common energy policy to a joint policy of developing key industries for the future.

Besides, the London decisions on a common foreign policy would have been inconceivable had the Gaullists still held power in Paris.

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Jovial after surgery

Chancellor Schmidt leaving hospital in Koblenz with his wife, Loki, after a heart operation in which a pacemaker was installed. He was quickly back at work. (See page 3). (Photo: dpa)

But misgivings have been voiced. America must not, it has been pointed out, gain the impression that the European it offers protection plan to go it alone.

That is why all organised attempts to arrive at a common EEC policy are being kept to a low profile.

There are two reasons why this circumspection is advisable. For one, EEC foreign policy will be sure to differ somewhat from America's, especially in the Middle East.

Second, the United States is both an Atlantic and a Pacific power. In a few

years' time it will no longer be dependent on oil from the Middle East (unlike Western Europe).

So American interests clearly do not always tally with those of the European Community.

The conclusions the Common Market is beginning to reach are that European foreign policy may not always go hand in hand with America's but that free partnership with the United States is desirable.

This is a point on which all the Ten are agreed. Hermann Bohle (Der Tagespiegel, 16 October 1981)

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Nato countries discuss war and peace

activities on the Kremlin's part, has played a key role in ensuring that the justification for Nato's existence has never been seriously questioned.

Richard Stücklen, president of the Bonn Bundestag, was mistaken in defining the peace movement as a minority that had been struck blind.

So was Mr Duffy, representing the British Labour Party, who seriously called on Nato to endorse the peace movement and so to undermine its own resolutions.

Views thus varied, just as they differed on the attitude Nato ought to take on a Middle East settlement.

This showed at least that beginnings of a change in the general tenor of opinion in Western Europe were starting to make their mark on Nato.

What, then, was to be done with supporters of the peace movement who could not be dismissed as the Kremlin's fifth column?

What was the right attitude to adopt

towards people motivated solely by anxiety about arms stockpiles in East and West going up with a bang?

In the past defence pacts in general and Nato in particular have based their public relations work on considerations of military strategy without which defence policies are out of the question.

It is now clear that more attention must be paid to powers of conviction too.

A wide-ranging majority of Western European opinion is in favour of Nato and its aims. Forward public relations work must play its part in ensuring that Nato continues to enjoy this support.

Objectively but with a sense of commitment, it must outline the part Nato plays in keeping the peace, in ensuring social progress and in upholding the freedoms that are the bedrock of all Western democracies.

The Americans have indicated to the Russians that they are willing to talk about more than Euromissiles, where the Russians clearly hold the upper hand.

Washington would also be willing to talk about a balance of power at all levels of armament.

This is surely a point at which powers of persuasion could be used to good effect right now.

Bodo Schulte (Nordwest Zeitung, 16 October 1981)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Cancun summit: wrestling with the problems of two hemispheres

The leaders of 22 countries met in Cancun, Mexico, to review problems facing the developing world and to try and restart North-South dialogue.

They hoped to pave the way for global negotiations under UN auspices in the course of which the two hemispheres were to come to terms.

The North-South summit was held partly in view of a recommendation in the Brandt Report.

It must be seen against the background of the dramatic deterioration in the position of the developing countries, especially the poorest.

World population is rapidly increasing. Hundreds of billions of dollars are squandered on armaments. The destruction of man's natural habitat continues unabated.

The world's population is about 4.5 billion. By the end of the century it is expected to reach 6.5 billion, including about two billion living in absolute poverty and one billion suffering from malnutrition.

So despite the cultivation of high-yield varieties of wheat or rice, despite improved irrigation techniques and farming methods, food problems will grow worse.

They would be easier to solve if only some six million hectares of arable and pasture land in the drier parts of the world were not reclaimed by the desert every year.

In Sudan, for instance, the Sahara has

moved 90km south over the past 17 years. Along the northern perimeter of the Sahara about 100,000 hectares a year are lost to the desert.

About 200,000 to 300,000 hectares a year all over the world grow unsuitable for cultivation as a result of unsatisfactory irrigation. Either salt or alkali makes the land barren.

Even worse, a fifth of the world's agricultural acreage is threatened or affected by erosion.

Growing ecological problems result from inordinate and one-sided exploitation of natural resources, from more and more exhaust fumes, effluent and waste.

Depopulation of the countryside leads to more slums and additional environmental problems.

In 1950 there were 48 million people in the Third World who lived in cities with a population of over one million. By 1985 there will, in all probability, be nearly 500 million living in 147 gigantic cities.

Already up to half the inhabitants of many cities are slum-dwellers.

The developing countries' share in world trade increased only slightly in the 70s. It still amounts to no more than a quarter, including the Opec countries' 10 per cent.

Their main trading partners are the industrialised countries, who account for about two thirds of the developing countries' imports and exports, whereas only a quarter of their exports go to the Third World.

The developing countries still earn most of their export revenue from marketing raw materials; in some countries commodity exports account for 80 or 90 per cent of the total.

On aggregate the industrialised countries remain in surplus in their trade with the Third World, although exceptions prove the rule.

The Federal Republic of Germany, for instance, is in deficit in trade with overseas developing countries.

The balance of payments of many developing countries has taken a dramatic turn for the worse even though net capital transfers to the Third World increased from \$19bn in 1970 to \$81bn in 1979 and the developing countries fund 80 per cent of their investment.

Yet the Third World's overall debts have increased from \$100bn to \$350bn, or more than trebled, in this period and a number of developing countries have been unable to meet their commitments.

At the end of last year Bonn agreed with 17 of the world's poorest countries to write off loans which, with interest payments, would have totalled DM3.5bn.

The higher price of energy is one of the main reasons why the developing countries are so deep in debt.

Their overall oil bill has increased from \$8bn in 1973 to \$70bn in 1980. It more than doubled in just two years.

Against this gloomy background it is easy to see why the developing countries are levelling extremely heavy demands at the industrialised world.

Honecker and Schmidt sense a change of climate

With German thoroughness the East Berlin leaders expected events to take a drastic course in Poland, making it advisable to cut to bare, non-committal routine all contacts with the West.

Besides, the detailed preparations for the talks by Bonn, little of which was divulged at the time, would have made the GDR leader distinctly less enthusiastic about the intra-German summit.

East Berlin has since realised that Poland has emerged as a chronically sick man of the East bloc and badly in need of Western economic backing.

The GDR has sensed that the Soviet interest in retaining control over Poland does not extend to a ban on ties between East Berlin and Bonn. Moscow has more pressing worries.

Thus East Berlin's leeway for ties with the West has increased to an extent that allows the GDR to derive specific benefit of its own.

The GDR now seems to be considering what bilateral prospects it might have, with a view to possibly linking them with moves against the West's security policy.

East Berlin's leeway towards Bonn is more limited than it was before the summer of 1980 and developments in Poland.

The GDR has to make sure Moscow cannot even suspect that ties with Bonn might breach the policy of demarcation and lead to Polish ideas taking root in East Berlin.

That is why Herr Honecker can hardly afford to risk making substantial intra-German offers of any kind, such as a reduction of the age over which GDR citizens are allowed to visit the West.

At the same time he would doubtless enjoy being able to make a gesture of limited concession and to feel the easier atmosphere that might result from a meeting with Herr Schmidt.

The GDR leader would gladly take the kudos to be gained from meeting the Bonn Chancellor on equal terms, given that Herr Schmidt enjoys a high international reputation.

Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn next month should make it easier to set new bounds to East Berlin's ties with the West. The Soviet leader would be happy to see Herr Honecker given backing.

He will be in Bonn three days before the beginning of the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles, so it would be surprising if Mr. Brezhnev were not to pull some spectacular offer or other out of the hat.

He might, for instance, offer a unilateral Soviet missile moratorium for the duration of the talks, expecting the West German peace movement, especially its advocates in the SPD, to ensure the West replied in kind.

The West, of course, would be expected to forgo stationing fresh missiles in Europe in return.

A unilateral missile moratorium by the Soviet Union would not, for the

time being, reduce Soviet superiority, it would certainly put the cat among the pigeons in the West.

Shortly afterwards, before the summit conference, Herr Schmidt is due to visit Herr Honecker in the GDR.

At the last congress of the SED, Honecker's party, the GDR suggested that intra-German progress might be benefited by Bonn showing willingness to missile modernisation.

East Berlin has yet to say that it must renounce op. missile modernisation before the two can meet, but progress towards the intra-German summit is not yet seriously begun.

The GDR must realise that any sine qua non would inevitably mean summit.

East Berlin could, however, feel more mention of linkage between pressure on America and progress in intra-German ties over and above current

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Political questions follow Schmidt's heart surgery

Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, has been placed in his heart. The operation at the military hospital in Bonn, was decided on after an examination revealed that there was a danger of irregularities in the heartbeat.

Chancellor Schmidt resumes his normal work soon, his heart cannot fail to have political consequences. How optimistic the state-

ment about his physical condition, question his personal future remain open. They are naturally also questions about the future of his government.

Free Democrats have always been part of their coalition with the CDU. The government being led by Helmut Schmidt.

He is 62 now and must ask himself whether the warning signal from his heart should not make him consider the arduous work of a Chancellor at the end of this legislative period.

Chancellor's 16-hour work day will have made him suppress or delay the warning that lay in the fact that he had repeatedly had to go to the Military Hospital for treatment.

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Chancellor Schmidt on the way back home after the operation. (Photo: Sven Simon)

Hans Apel and Hans Jochen Vogel have manoeuvred themselves out of the main field; Hans Matthöfer has already dismissed any such ideas due to his own heart problems.

And Willy Brandt is keeping his cards close to his chest.

One thing is for sure, however. The party's left wing, headed by Erhard Eppler, is striving for the majority even at the risk of shattering the coalition.

Helmut Schmidt's heart rhythm disorder may be corrected through the pacemaker. But the unrest in the coalition is now even more unlikely to settle than before.

Hans Jörg Sottorf (Handelsblatt, 15 October 1981)

Party system comes under fire

have been many changes in the German party scene. The "Green" (environmentalist) movement that was ushered in 20 years ago by the "established" chancellorship candidate Willy Brandt and his campaign slogan "Blue Skies Over the Ruhr Region" has meanwhile spread, disregarding such conventional classifications as "left" and "right".

Former citizens' action groups have meanwhile become political parties — parties whose representatives now sit in State parliaments and city councils. At the same time, the established parties in the Bundestag have seized upon a new theme: fear and security.

There are signs of growing uncertainty — especially among the coalition parties and, to a somewhat lesser degree, among the conservatives — concerning nuclear energy.

This uncertainty, which extends all the way to the experts, reflects the difficulties of our demanding society in a world that has become more complex and, by the same token, smaller.

This new development which, in various forms, has been in evidence since the 1960s, could be a contributing factor in changing our party landscape.

The extraparlimentary movement, riding on a tide of differing moods, sentiments and apprehensions, has long since reached the established parties. It is a movement that now presents itself as the "Greens" or the "Peace Movement" or the "Alternatives" and escapes such pigeonholing as "left" and "right".

SPD Manager Peter Glotz recently spoke of an increasing "neo-conservatism" in the peace and ecology movement.

Opposition maintains course

CDU foreign and security policy will remain unchanged, for the time being anyway.

Franz Josef Strauss opposes any change and so do the foreign policy experts of the party and CDU journalists. Opposition leader Helmut Kohl considers that a review has already taken place.

The internal CDU dispute over foreign and security policy has flared up again sooner than anticipated.

So it is interesting to see the attitudes of CDU voters on the current issues under dispute — interesting not only for the CDU but also for SPD strategists.

It was therefore the Social Democratic planners who took the trouble to analyse opinion polls with that particular question in mind.

In doing so, they used opinion surveys made by several institutes in the first half of this year.

Some of the details that transpired are noteworthy.

● Double NATO decision: 61 per cent of CDU/CSU voters (SPD: 72) want to "negotiate immediately and not boost defences." Only 32 per cent of the CDU/CSU voters (SPD: 21) favoured the basic concept of the decision, i.e. "instant negotiations and simultaneous revamping of defences."

● 66 per cent of CDU/CSU voters (SPD: 46) approved of the thesis: "If no successful negotiations are possible, we must revamp our defences to make up for the Russians' headway." And 30 per cent (SPD: 50) opted for the formulation: "Since negotiations are tedious and take a long time, no revamping of defences for the time being because the West is strong enough anyway."

● Introduction of the neutron weapon for NATO: "Rather in favour": 47 per cent (35); "Rather against": 50 per cent (62).

● For close military, foreign policy and social ties with the USA: 27 (21).

● For military but not social ties with the USA: 51 (45).

● For military and social independence from the USA: 22 (34).

This picture of public opinion essentially corresponds to the public disputes between the politicians of the two major camps.

But the picture presented by CDU voters is much less uniform than the conservatives would like to make us believe. The differences between the CDU leadership and its voters are particularly sharp over the neutron weapon.

Disregarding the old dispute within the CDU/CSU, the picture presented by the polls is interesting for two reasons: first, the relatively strong minority of dissenters among CDU voters represents a vulnerable point of attack for the political opponent and, secondly, the minority positions extend far beyond dyed-in-the-wool CDU/CSU voters right into the political centre of the electorate.

It is from there that Geisler wants to recruit the necessary additional votes for the CDU by heavy campaigning. Kohl wants exactly the same, but he wants to go about it more discreetly.

Werner A. Perger (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 11 October 1981)

Hans Schuster (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 October 1981)

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GERMANY

The motivating forces behind the Great Arms Debate

On the 32nd anniversary of the GDR, there was a military parade on Karl-Marx-Allee in East Berlin. Tanks, missiles and the entire arsenal of modern weaponry were paraded past party officials.

"Tens of thousands of working people from the capital city lined up to greet the march-past enthusiastically," *Neues Deutschland*, the party newspaper proudly proclaimed.

Three days later the largest demonstration since the war was held in the Federal Republic of Germany, but it was dedicated to peace.

Die Welt said: "People laugh a lot, people you have never seen in your life before link arms. White flags and banners outnumber the red, and there is music everywhere."

"There are Irish folk songs to the sound of the pipes, working class songs and chansons, then, suddenly drowning them all, the chorus of the Internationale and the strains of 'We shall overcome', the song of the US civil rights movement."

"At the end, in response to a loudspeaker appeal, hundreds of people creep through the mud to collect waste paper and trash that are piled up in enormous heaps."

Die Welt appropriately headlined the article: "Bonn Half Fortress, Half Festival."

Several Communist organisations took



part in the Bonn demonstration. One wonders whether they would have preferred to swell the ranks of the enthusiastic crowds in East Berlin.

In Bonn they made little or no impact on the general, mainly cheerful community spirit, but that did not prevent Opposition leader Helmut Kohl from talking in terms of a Popular Front of Social Democrats and Communists.

He did so because 50 SPD members of the Bonn Bundestag had endorsed the demonstration against the wishes of the parliamentary party.

One was, indeed, left with the impression that a number of the government's critics felt unable, despite the surprisingly peaceful nature of the protest, to part company with the visions of horror they had been expecting.

Herbert Kremp wrote a gloomy editorial in the very issue of *Die Welt* from which the cheerful description already quoted was taken:

"The pathos of a new era was apparent, a note of radical change," he wrote, "which unlike the Extra-Parliamentary Opposition of the late-60s, had specific objectives."

What can have accounted for the discrepancy between the two? The demo

was, of course, far from uniform. Some of the main speakers and a fair number of groups of various kinds did indeed have specific objectives.

Heinrich Albertz, for instance, the former Berlin mayor, is unable to disabuse himself of the absurd idea that the Federal Republic of Germany is an occupied country.

Erhard Eppler, a fellow-Social Democrat, former Bonn Cabinet Minister and SPD leader in Baden-Württemberg, was unable to resist the temptation to use demagogic turns of phrase such as "breaking the bonds" or "the language of slaves."

But the overwhelming majority of the 250,000 people who took part in the demo, especially the young people, did so for the experience, especially that of feeling their views were confirmed by strength of numbers.

TV reporters who asked demonstrators whether they had been on previous demos were repeatedly told: "No, it's the first time I've ever been on one."

They were also told: "Yes, I'd take part in one again provided no violence was expected."

This summer an opinion poll by Emnid, the Bielefeld market research institute, revealed that 69 per cent of people in the Federal Republic objected to taking an active part in peace movement campaigns.

A mere nine per cent had lent them support in the past, while 90 per cent were of the opinion that the Bundeswehr served to help keep the peace.

As for objectives, the appeal launched by Aktion Sühnezeichen and Aktionsgemeinschaft Dienst für den Frieden, joint sponsors of the Bonn demo, read as follows:

"We call on the governments of NATO countries to withdraw their approval of the decision to station new medium-range missiles in Europe."

The reference is to the twofold NATO resolution, reached in Brussels in December 1979, which said that the superpowers must agree to reduce the number of new Soviet missiles aimed at targets in Eastern Europe and that, failing agreement, the West would have to embark on a missile modernisation programme of its own from 1983.

So the aim of the Bonn protest was to scrap a resolution for which Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher had worked enthusiastically and untiringly.

Bonn's efforts in this direction may be outlined starting with the agreement reached by Herr Schmidt and Mr Brezhnev in May 1978.

After long and difficult negotiations the two men agreed in writing that no-one was to aim at military superiority and that approximate equality and parity were a sine qua non of further cooperation and arms cuts.

In June, 1979 the Chancellor urgently advised the Soviet Union, which had carried on, regardless with its medium-range missile build-up, to abide by the terms of the agreement, otherwise NATO would have no choice but to go ahead with missile modernisation.

This warning was to no avail, whereupon NATO reached its December 1979 twofold decision, which was the first of its kind to use the stick and the carrot

in this way. Either disarmament were to be negotiated or the States would embark on an arms race of its own.

Then the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and talks between Washington and Moscow ground to a halt.

Helmut Schmidt made one of the speeches he has ever delivered in Bundestag on the day before the demo.

"To those who are plagued by today," he said, "I should like to say: I too was worried when, at the end of last year, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and the superpowers were broken off Washington and Moscow no longer on speaking terms, let alone engaged in the works."

It took him 18 months of hard work to play a key role in ensuring that the USA agreed to start official talks with the Russians on 30 November.

It was not only tough negotiations, but also the security including foreign affairs, economic matters, technology and other military information, that he had to deal with.

And now the results of these negotiations, together with the number of idealists believed in disarmament was more likely to be the cause of peace.

They felt that the right attitude, peacekeeper's frame of mind, was enough to ensure that the required disarmament, peace, would reign.

When the point is argued with convinced members of the peace movement it is easy to see why it is so difficult to come to terms with them.

At this point reason is lost against emotion. They say they have nothing for reason. Where has it gone? The answer given is that 30 years ago was spent on arms in a world where famine reigns in many areas, yet no one has gained one iota in security.

Indeed, the argument continues, risk of everyone going up in smoke of these days is greater than ever.

True, the arms race and mutual defence have kept the peace for the 36 years but are by no means the cause of doing so ad infinitum.

It could well be that the arms race has gained a momentum of its own, get out of control entirely.

Yet there is no indication whether that headlong unilateral disarmament would ensure greater security. What the link between the emotional desire for peace on the one, hand and peace on the other?

Where is the transmission? How can emotion be converted into politics? The progress of a grassroots movement of this kind, unhindered by objective necessities or existing caps such as, alliance commitments, conference decisions or the like, is not followed by action, frustration spreads — or left-wing enthusiasm followed by the desire for a right-wing strongman.

The Bonn correspondent of the *York Times* was wrong in conveying an impression that anti-Americanism, neutralism sent demonstrators on to the streets.

Their motives are, in reality, more deep-seated. *Anger* is the common denominator. People are worried about the destruction of nature in the industrialised world, the increasing commercialisation of values and the loss of the possibility of a Third World War.

People have always been worried

in this way. *Anger* has been typical of almost every generation. But it used to be held in check by religious and family ties and did not affect politics.

Nowadays it affects politics too. Religion has ceased to be the repository of the unconscious, the emotional, while the lack of historical knowledge has led to the mistaken belief that such fears have never before been so widespread.

Claus Gennrich
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 16 October 1981)

STATE SECURITY

Taking the lid off the undercover works

Internal Republic of Germany's intelligence organisation, the Bundesnachrichtendienst, has been operating for 30 years. It is subject to control by parliamentary committees which are to supervise. With a few exceptions, the BND does its job well. There have been internal scandals revealed and many renegades ready to throw a wrench in the works.

Many of the BND's agents are stationed abroad. They report back to the Federal Security including foreign affairs, economic matters, technology and other military information, that he had to deal with.

Agency also watches other intelligence agencies, so it is involved in the intelligence, together with the Federal Protection of the Constitution and its state counterparts.

It carries out specific missions outside Germany for the government. This, the agency answers to the Chancellor, Manfred Lahmst- affairs, peace, would reign.

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which Department III is seen as the most important.

It is this department that is in charge of obtaining and analysing political, military, economic, scientific and technological information.

The results are forwarded directly to the Chancellor or to the Ministry that commissioned the work. The reports are formulated in a way that makes it impossible to establish the sources of information.

Department I engages in classical intelligence work abroad through a network of informers.

Department II is in charge of technical intelligence. It relies heavily on the monitoring of the telecommunications of foreign military command posts. Unlike the operators in the field, the men who staff Department II run no personal risks.

Department IV evaluates material it is fed and drafts the relevant reports.

In doing so, it naturally makes the greatest possible use of electronic data processing.

The BND is staffed by people specialised in 30 academic professions plus civil servants, soldiers and other employees.

Its activities are governed by strict regulations and subject to tight controls.

These controls are not so much exercised by the executive branch but by parliament, through four Bundestag committees.

The control mechanisms do not follow any regular pattern but usually become active when something goes wrong.

The top controlling body is the Parliamentary Control Commission which consists of the floor leaders of the parties represented in the Bundestag and a number of MPs with specialised knowledge in the field of intelligence.

Then there is the G-10 Committee which consists of five MPs from the parties represented in the Bundestag.

Its specific control function is to watch over the strict adherence to Article 10 of the Constitution which protects the citizen from eavesdropping by the authorities.

A sub-committee of G-10 evaluates circumstances under which the constitutionally guaranteed postal and telephone secrecy may be lifted.

The BND is extremely reluctant to talk about successes or failures.

Some 300 GDR agents defected to the West between the establishment of the BND as an arm of the sovereign Bonn government, (its predecessor was the Gehlen Organisation which operated under American jurisdiction) and the building by East Germany of the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961. Another 50



Headquarters of the BND... where the plots are hatched and unhatched. (Photo: BND)

defectors made their way to West Germany via various East Bloc countries.

But even during the Gehlen era the organisation was successful in uncovering and "turning" East Bloc agents operating in this country.

For a long time, Germany was a playground not only for GDR spies but also for agents from other Communist countries, primarily Poland.

It is meanwhile common knowledge that the embassies of East Bloc countries are staffed with "diplomats" on special assignments.

The BND has been instrumental in the uncovering and arrest of many East Bloc spies.

Take "Operation Bohemia" when the Americans persuaded intelligence officers of the Czechoslovakian intelligence sub-agency in Karlovy Vary to defect to West Germany. This led to the unmasking of many East Bloc agents who later stood trial in Munich.

In another spectacular mission dubbed "Operation Daisy", the chief secretary of GDR Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl was prompted to defect to this country. There have been many other unpublished missions of this nature.

The invasion of Czechoslovakia by East Bloc troops in 1968 came as no surprise.

Not only was Bonn forewarned by direct agents' reports, but the Communications Battalion of the Defence Ministry stationed in Rheinbach near Bonn had monitored the various troop movements by radio.

The defection to the West of Lt. Stiller and his secretary in 1979 dealt a severe blow to the East Berlin Ministry of State Security.

Stiller and his secretary, managed to bring with them a huge array of files on the East German intelligence network.

This bold venture caused such a setback to East Bloc intelligence that the entire spy network had to be reorganised from top to bottom.

Many East Bloc agents operating in

the West were unmasked as a result of the papers.

West Germany's counter-intelligence gathered startling new insights into the methods of East Bloc intelligence operations.

In addition, the information provided by Stiller proved of enormous economic value.

It goes without saying that any information gathered is passed on to our allies.

This exchange of information takes place on a bilateral basis. The results of information gathering missions abroad and their degree of urgency are relayed to the various government departments in Bonn, primarily the Defence Ministry plus the Ministries of Economic Affairs, Interior and Science and Technology.

In the recent past, the BND has concentrated its work on developments in conflict areas world-wide, among them Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq, Chad and, lately, Poland.

The BND has its price — but then there can be no security at bargain rates.

For 1981, the federal government had to budget for DM177m to maintain the agency.

Those who get a chance to take a closer look at the Pullach headquarters are invariably startled by the spartan nature and clockwork precision of the organisation.

Though the offices in the building where, during the Hitler era, Martin Bormann planned his extermination campaigns are functional and now bear perfectly human traits, it is impossible not to get a shudder at the thought of what was done within those walls during that darkest era of German history.

The BND's work unfolds in an atmosphere of absolute devotion to duty and far from any publicity.

Naturally, there have been mistakes and they should not be swept under the carpet — any more than outstanding successes.

There was, for instance, Heinz Felfe who held one of the top positions at the agency with the reports of all agents abroad landing on his desk until the day when he was uncovered as an East Berlin spy and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

And a dark shadow was cast on the agency when its founder, Reinhard Gehlen, published his book *Der Dienst* (The Service) that was liberally sprinkled with internal tit-bits. It was a disservice to the service he had founded.

Carl Schopon
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 16 October 1981)

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■ THE ECONOMY

Silver lining brightens up dark horizon



Winter approaches, and with it its negative effects on employment in the construction industry.

But there is a silver lining on an otherwise bleak economic horizon: demand from abroad has been rising since last autumn.

For many branches of industry foreign demand during the past few months has been the strongest if not the only source of growth. It must, however, be taken into account that the weak deutschmark before the revaluation and competitive prices have improved the position of German products on international markets.

Growing exports have led to a pronounced improvement in Germany's balance of payments in the past few months.

The current account deficit, which reached a record high in the first quarter of this year, has diminished greatly, says the September Bundesbank report. This is primarily due to growing foreign trade surpluses.

But it remains to be seen whether the Bundesbank will succeed in halving last year's DM30bn deficit. This will largely depend on the development of exports and imports.

The revaluation of the deutschmark and the Dutch guilder in conjunction with the devaluation of the French franc and the Italian lira have created new economic conditions.

True, any appreciation of a currency acts as a brake on exports. But by the same token experience shows that revaluations curb inflation while devaluations speed it up. The reason is simple. Currency appreciation makes imports cheaper.

Countries that have revalued currencies must redouble their efforts to rationalise industry and to curb wage increases.

And then there is this: if a currency revalues and hence becomes internationally more valuable, more people want it, and inclination to invest in it grows.

The deutschmark's problems until the revaluation arose from exactly the opposite set of circumstances.

This, coupled with America's high interest policy, forced the Bundesbank to keep its own interest rates high: and this, in turn, curbed the business community's inclination to invest.

The recent reduction of the Bundesbank's Lombard rate by one per cent is a mere gesture that will have little practical effect for the moment.

The investment inclination in this country — a key element in bolstering the economy — is weak.

Domestic industrial orders were declining against last year in the period from May to August.

According to a report by the Organisation for European Cooperation and Development (OECD), the share of gross investments in the GNP of the Federal Republic of Germany will decline this year by a full percentage point (or DM15bn) to a share of 22.4 per cent. The major element here is the decline

in housing construction investment by eight per cent (in real terms).

In 1975 there was a post-war record of 1,226 bankruptcies in the construction industry. This is likely to be topped this year with an anticipated 1,300.

The Schimmelpfeng Credit Rating Agency anticipates a total of about 11,500 bankruptcies this year — 25 per cent more than last year and 20 per cent more than in 1977.

Employment in the construction industry is likely to continue its sharp decline. Construction prices have already risen by an average of five per cent this year and the Federation of German Industry predicts further sharp price increases starting from 1983 due to diminished capacities.

There is an investment slump in Germany today. Yet it is right now that we need massive investment to replace obsolete plant and machinery.

Across the board, German industry today operates with older machinery than it did before the mid-1970s recession.

A long-term strategy must also take into account that the number of job seekers will be rising by an annual 140,000 until 1987.

The necessary jobs cannot be created by government measures — which in any event cannot be financed for budgetary reasons.

To create new jobs we need better sales and profit prospects; in other words: a greater inclination to invest.

Bonn's Economic Affairs Ministry stressed in its latest monthly report that its greatest concern is the labour market.

The latest data released by the Federal Labour Office are anything but encouraging.

Though the number of jobless diminished slightly to 1.256m in September, this is purely seasonal.

The unemployment rate of 5.4 per

Bundesbank makes borrowing just a little cheaper



The Bundesbank has lowered the Lombard rate (at which banks can use securities as collateral for borrowing) from 12 per cent to 11.

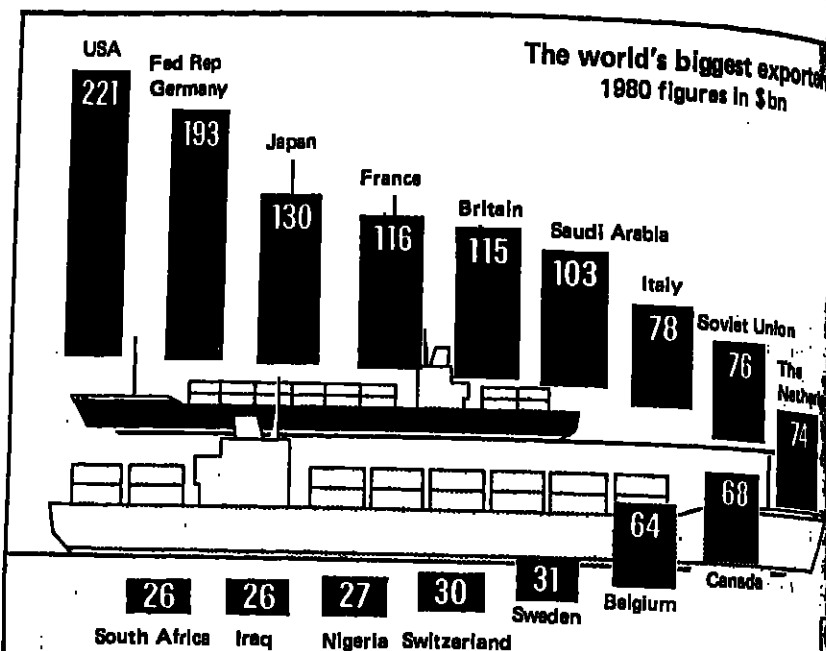
This indicates that the bank is cautiously willing to ease off the money brake.

It doesn't, however, mean that it is doing an about-face on credit policy.

Bundesbank president Karl Otto Pöhl is essentially continuing on the course he embarked on recently by providing banks with additional liquidity and so checking further interest rate increases.

This gentle loosening up was facilitated by the latest developments on foreign exchange markets.

The revalued deutschmark has acquired new lustre — not only within the European Monetary System but also against the dollar — which has improved



cent (5.5 in August and 3.5 as an annual average for last year) "bodes ill for the winter," says Labour Office President Josef Stiglitz.

He anticipates a further rise next year, and does not exclude the possibility of the figure reaching 1.7m as forecast by some economic research institutes.

This would drain public coffers by billions of deutschmarks and could well lead to a sharp decline in private consumption.

There has already been a decline in private consumption this year — by about one per cent in the first half. This confirms the old experience that people save more when prospects are bleak.

The savings quota rose from 14.1 per cent in the last quarter of 1980 to 16 per cent in the second quarter of this year.

According to an analysis by Bayerische Landesbank, private consumption would have been up DM7bn had the savings quota in the first half of 1981 remained the same as last year. To keep things in perspective, it must be borne in mind that some 55 per cent of GNP is accounted for by private consumption.

And when growth in this sector falls below zero it becomes extremely difficult to make up for it by stepped up investments and exports.

Also the consumer price index for

our balance of payments and made energy imports cheaper.

The current account is showing clear signs of recovery, which is unlikely to be hampered by the fact that our export goods have become more expensive due to the appreciation of the deutschmark.

Even so, the Bundesbank has resisted demands by the trade unions to loosen up more significantly on the tight money policy because it still considers the inflation rate too high and the public sector deficit too large.

But despite this cautious attitude on the part of the Bundesbank, change could come swiftly.

Should, for instance, the deutschmark continue to appreciate, the rise in the exchange rate would have to be checked by lowering the interest rates.

The economy, with its stagnation of domestic demand, could do with such a shot in the arm.

This could well happen soon unless circumstances change.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 9 October 1981)

September was up 6.5 per cent against the same month last year.

Even if the annual inflation average for 1981 is unlikely to reach this rising figure, it is certain to exceed the per cent mark forecast by the government.

Naturally, this has an effect on incomes. The inflation rate next year likely to be curbed somewhat because imported goods will become cheaper.

And 1982 wage deals are likely to be more moderate than this year's.

Poor domestic demand will probably lead to an overall decline in the GNP, and it would be inadvisable to one per cent, despite the fact that GNP in the first half of this year was about the same as in the second half of 1980.

Even so, the Bundesbank committee in 1979 Bonn resolved to "forge a large-scale production of gas, oil, coal at full speed and in other words a sustained recovery in short-term decline in the GNP, will materialise.

"But stagnation coupled with expanding production capacities means that industry will operate even more below capacity than it did last year."

To sum up: There will be no recession but there will also be no upswing. Two major questions will be decisive: Will exports remain a viable locomotive of growth? There can be no doubt that the impulses imparted by a revalued deutschmark will diminish due to exchange rate realignment.

On the other hand, our inflation rate is still markedly lower than that of other countries. Much will depend on developments on major foreign markets. Here, the past few months have given little encouragement in the EEC and the United States.

But the Hamburg Institute for Economic Research (HWWA) forecasts a noticeable revival of world trade next year. The figure spoken of is a growth rate of three to four per cent. By the same token, this year will see a slight decline.

Will our public sector finances be put on a sound footing and thus provide a viable incentive for private investment?

The 1982 Federal budget provides for a deficit of DM27bn (down on last year's DM35bn). The shift from (heavily consumption dominated) public sector to the private sector must be seen as completed.

Businessmen need a clear-cut confidence-inspiring economic policy and an investment incentive.

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(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 9 October 1981)

ENERGY

Massive plans for coal conversion run into wave of disinclination

Bonn government's coal development programme adopted in January has already turned out to be a flop.

The coal gasification projects were being considered by the Economic Ministry.

By the end of May this year, there had been 11 projects submitted for coal gasification.

All three are now in doubt. The projects just can't cash available subsidies.

From a few pilot projects, there are no major coal refineries in the Ruhr regions, and none in the rest of Germany.

The Cabinet in Bonn will not be given priority to be given to what will not be much.

Research and Technology Minister Hans-Joachim Lauth in explanation.

There has been a world-wide reappraisal of coal refining.

There have also been difficulties in imported goods will become cheaper.

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In other words, it would generate 10,000 new jobs lasting 10 years.

So companies in the running firmly expected Bonn to give substantial subsidies towards the cost of such a promising programme.

Companies that submitted projects to Bonn accordingly outlined the proportion of investment costs they expected the government to meet, and it was at least 50 per cent.

Krupp, for instance, wanted a 75-per cent subsidy for a process that is already in commercial use abroad. Rheinbraun wanted 65 per cent towards the cost of a process that can already run profitably without a government grant.

Flick did not bother with percentages. Annual subsidies required would total DM57m until the end of the century, they said, which added up to DM1bn.

But soon after last year's general election campaign, in which a great future was forecast for German coal, the government's eagerness to subsidise development began to subside.

Seven coal gasification projects were under consideration by the Economic Affairs Ministry. By the end of May this year only three were still shortlisted.

Once Rheinbraun had agreed to manage without a government grant the sum earmarked for subsidies was cut from DM 820m to DM 549m, consisting of DM315m for a Ruhrkohle project and DM 234m for Deutsche Shell.

Economic Affairs Ministry officials are still expecting Shell, which produces gas and oil profitably in Germany, to dispense with subsidies.

That would leave one single project in receipt of subsidies, yet the Ministry still feels it has a "convincing coal gasification programme in both energy and industrial policy terms."

The programme may not bring about immediate improvement in oil and gas supplies," Bonn said at the time. "But from the mid-80s it will make an increasing contribution towards gas supplies."

Coal might not yet be economical, the government said, but by the mid-80s it would be economically feasible on an industrial basis.

He heads a three-man research team which has simulated in a closed circuit and at a temperature of 300 degrees centigrade the production of petroleum from micro-biomass of the kind found in sewage sludge.

The process takes two hours. To produce unsaturated hydrocarbons part of the biomass is converted into low-hydrogen coal and part into high-hydrogen hydrocarbons.

Unlike crude oil the resulting petroleum contains no anorganic substances and burns cleanly and without residue. The other by-product, coal, is produced in only a limited quantity.

When the coal is burnt the substances in the ash, such as heavy metals, are biologically dead and completely non-toxic. So the ash can be safely dumped on a 'garbage tip' or used in roadbuilding.

So the process both eliminates garbage and generates energy, and investigation of various kinds of sewage sludge over the past 12 months has indicated that when the sludge converted contains 50 per cent dry matter the net energy

output corresponds to the crude oil produced.

As for the cost, a converter in which sludge is dried to 90 per cent dry matter would cost between DM 10m and DM 20m, but it would cut out the cost of building sludge tanks.

Decomposition takes about 20 days and septic tanks at sewage works often break down, Professor Bayer says.

Converters would cost roughly the same to build, but they work faster, have a higher yield and are economic in sewage works catering for 100,000 people or more.

They are most economic in units catering for about 200,000 people, so not every sewage works in the country is suitable for conversion to produce coal and oil as a by-product.

But 70 per cent are, being located at points where transportation costs are low because enough sewage is available locally.

Converting sewage sludge into coal and crude oil may not solve the country's energy problems, the professor says, but it can help.

Assuming the countrywide output of sludge to be about 100 million a year, more than two million tonnes of crude oil could be refined, especially for chemicals manufacturers.

This is about two per cent of demand. It is also roughly the amount of natural petroleum produced in Germany.

Following initial probes Professor Bayer is confident garbage could also be converted into coal and oil. It would merely need to be sorted beforehand, which still presents problems.

He and his team are also examining the possibility of refining fuel from sludge dredged from rivers and harbour installations.

The long-term prospects, he says, will be much better if sludge from river beds can also be converted into crude oil and coal.

Professor Bayer is currently negotiating for the construction of a pilot plant for sewage sludge conversion. Provided agreement is reached by the end of this year the pilot plant could be in operation by the end of next year.

The team would then need a further year or year and a half to take another look at the environmental hazards and the output.

Then large-scale commercial exploitation of the process could go ahead.

The professor is a three-time award-winner. He was awarded a DM 100,000

Continued on page 9

Yet the arguments currently advanced against coal gasification and liquefaction are by no means new. Sceptics warned at a very early stage against undue euphoria.

Industrial experts knew what the score was much earlier, it seems reasonable to assume, than the Bonn government, which is now priding itself on having been so smart.

Veba's Rudolf von Benningsen-Foerder, for instance, warned a year ago not to overrate the prospects of coal liquefaction.

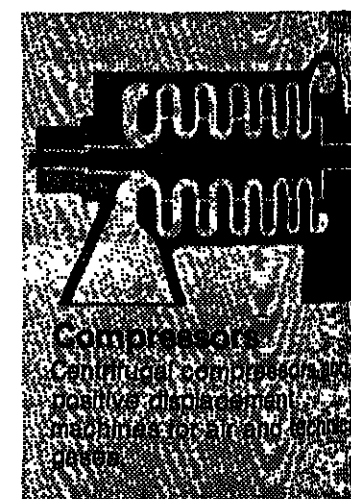
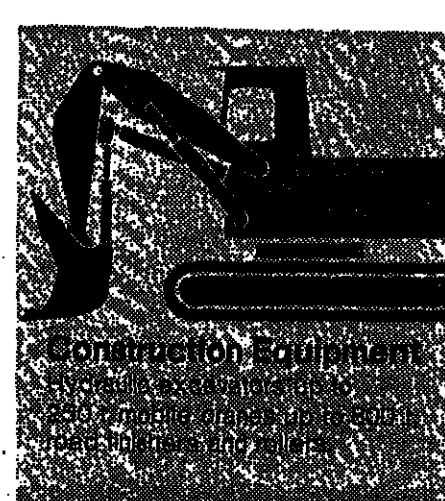
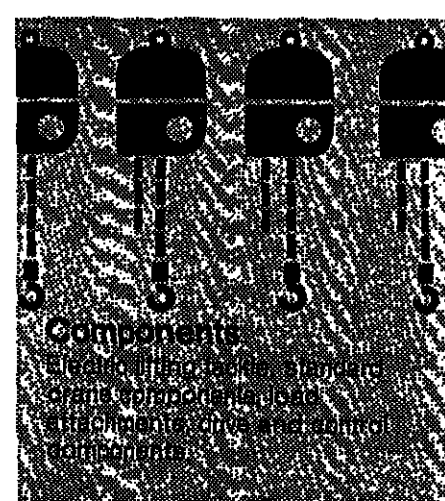
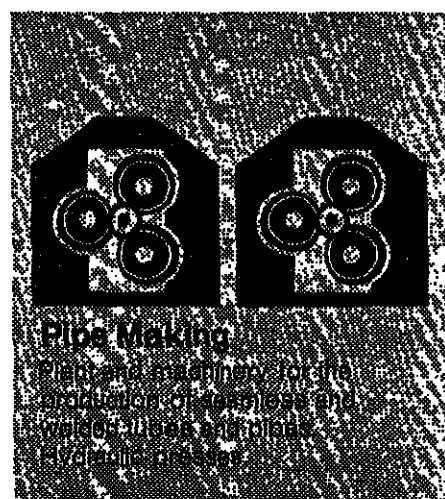
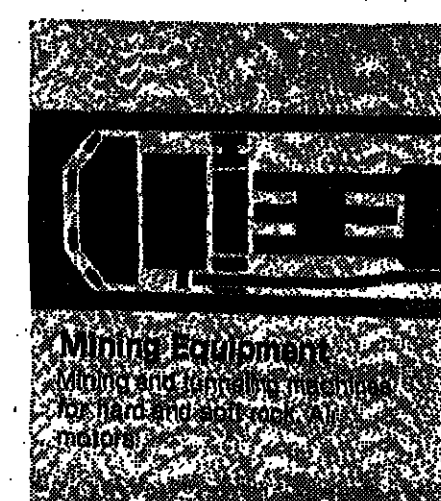
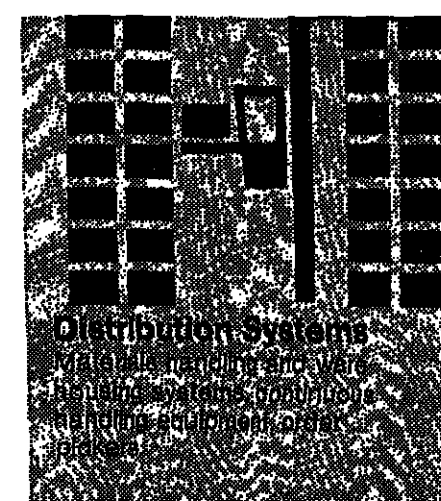
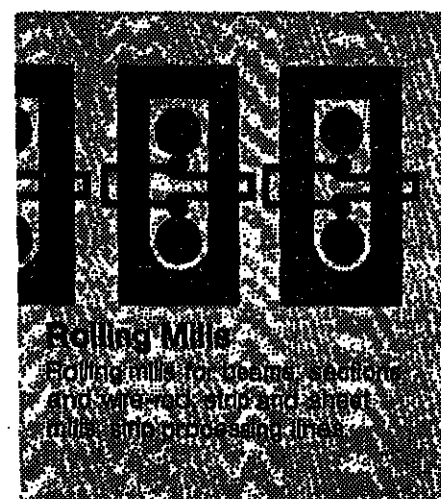
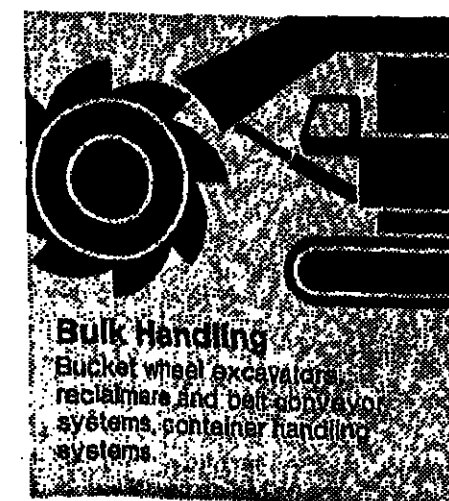
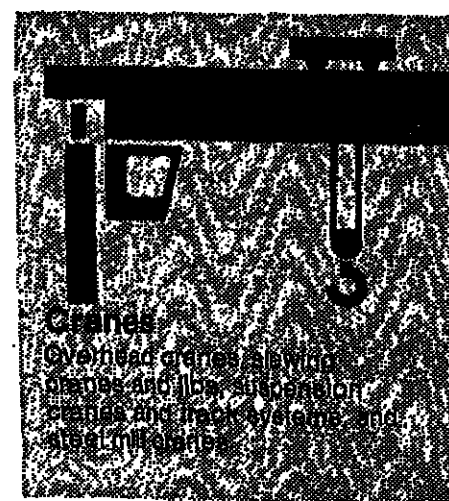
"In the next 20 years," he said, "the technical possibilities of coal liquefaction will make little or no difference to Germany's reliance on imports of liquid fuel."

The days when no one disputed that coal must be given priority were recalled by Karlheinz Bund, chairman of Ruhrkohle AG, when a pilot liquefaction plant at Bottrop was opened.

There were, he said, old-timers at the opening ceremony who had pioneered coal liquefaction in pre-war and wartime Germany.

In 1940, for instance, roughly five million tonnes of motor fuel had been refined from coal in the German Reich. That was 25 per cent of

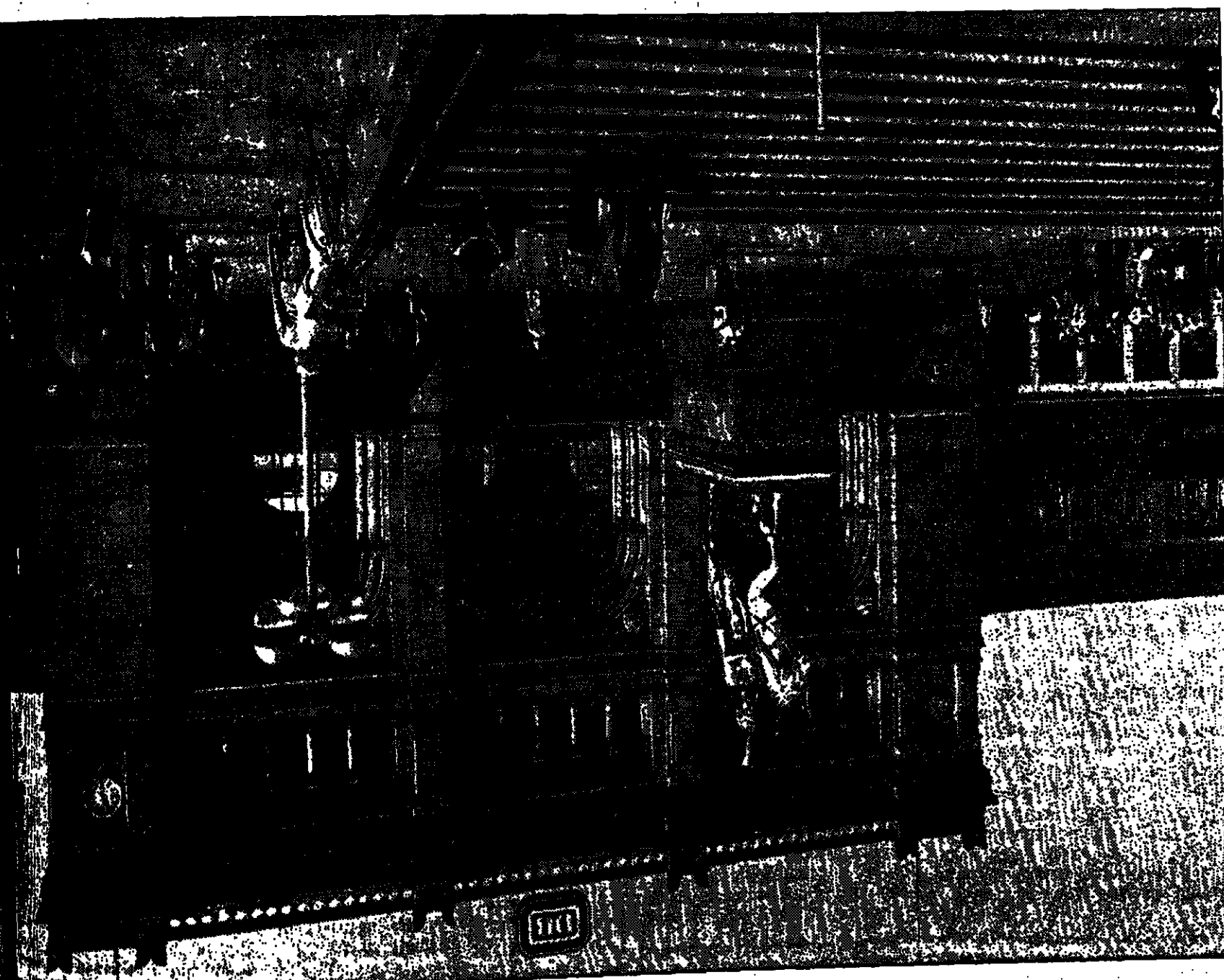
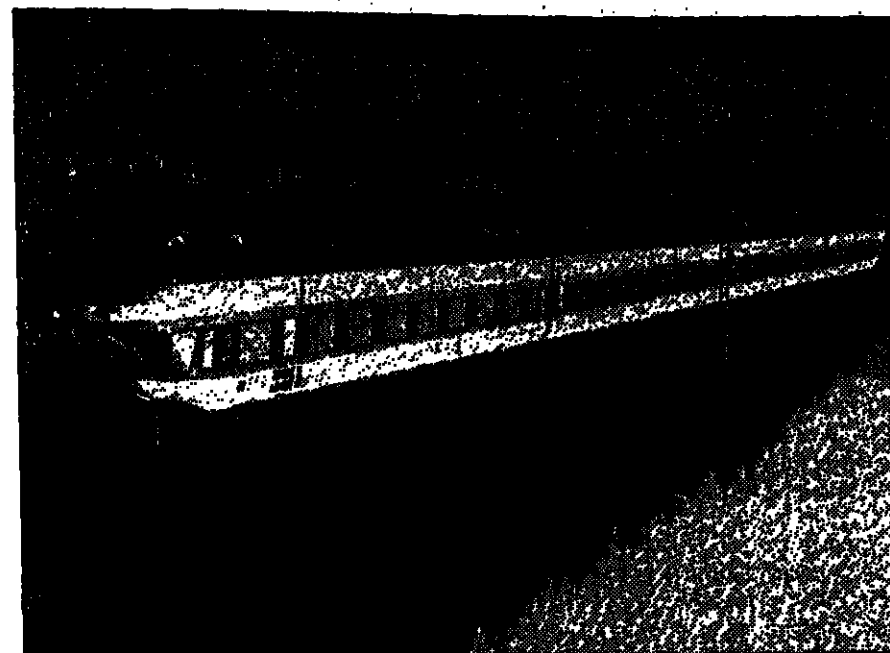
Machinery, Plants and Systems



Mannesmann Demag AG
Postfach 10 01 41, D-4100 Duisburg
Fed. Rep. of Germany

DZT
DEUTSCHE Z
FÜR TOURISM
Beethovenstraße 69, D-6000 Fr

Main railway station, Hanover
A Bundesbahn Inter-City
service en route



Trains and stations in Germany



foils wedded bliss

What paperwork must the man present to the registry office? That depends on his nationality and on the laws in his native country.

refuses to oblige. Chileans are required to submit not only birth certificates and certificates of good conduct. They must also certify their powers of procreation. A Ghanaian who has been engaged

He is also unable to supply the re-

quid certification by the Ghanaian authorities that he is a single man. He wrote off for it months ago but cannot fly over and prod officialdom into action. The difficulty here is that he has applied for asylum in Germany and is not allowed to leave his place of residence.

Yet if he were to withdraw the application he might easily be suspected of not having meant it seriously or even of having deliberately misled the authorities. So many couples head for the Scandinavian Rango, where the authorities are less fussy about paperwork. But difficulties can arise the moment a newly-wedded cross back into Germany. An Indian who had just married a German woman was refused re-entry into the Federal Republic on the ground that he did not hold a visa for Germany. The IAF, an association of German women married to foreigners, was set up in Frankfurt in 1972 to deal with prob-

lems such as these. It is run by its founder-president Rost-Wolf-Altmannschachtel and deals mainly with aliens' legal and private legal problems. It also helps with marriage guidance. Its main aim, however, is to improve the position of German women married to foreigners and their families. The Frankfurt association says German women married to foreign men have a harder time of it than German men married to foreign women. 'They are subject to German family law but when it comes to right of inheritance or custody the laws prevailing in the man's native country exclusively'

Marriage for a practical divorce period is illegal, but that did not worry the Cologne judges. The Roman law specialist in arranging such marriages says that there are bureaus who are up to DM5,000 for a woman who is prepared to oblige. The couple sign a marriage contract specifying divorce at the first opportunity, and no further financial obligations on either party. "This practice has brought into dispute thousands of mixed marriages. Yet, since the war 450,000 German women and 200,000 German men married foreign nationals. They are joined by a further 28,000 couples in an

Registral officials realise that the over-
whelming majority are bona fide mar-
riages, yet they still tend to suspect a
German woman and, for example, a Jor-
danian man of marrying merely so the
man can get a visa.
In this instance suspicions which have
risen for over two years during which
couple have sought in vain to put up
the beans.
They are regularly told either that
some certificate or other is missing or
that another has lapsed and needs re-
newing.

Safety at work

ate, with the result that the works doctor would be sacked.

The union representative promptly said that works councils ought to have a say in the selection, appointment and dismissal of works doctors even though they might be employed on a freelance basis and paid fees, which would not normally make them come within the purview of the works council.

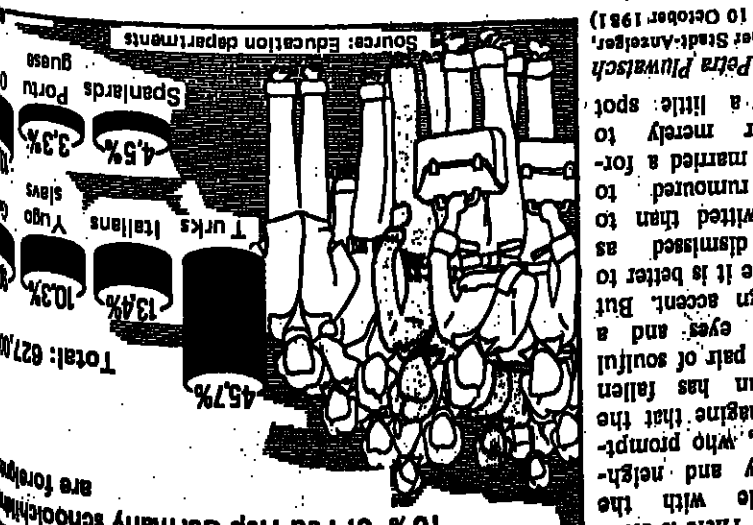
1977 or later are not entitled to a work permit until they have spent five years living with a working parent. By virtue of the visa requirement, the date-of-arrival deadline and the difficulties placed in the way of naturalisation, Most would have stayed in Turkey if they had been able to find jobs back home and had not been encouraged to work in Germany. Initially they worked here merely to earn a living and provide for their families back home while saving to make a fresh start when they returned to Turkey.

Their children are second-generation guest workers. *Gastarbeiter*. Their ties with Berlin or Cologne are closer than with Istanbul or Izmir. Their future lies in Germany, even though Germans may not relish the prospect. Seven out of 10 foreign residents plan to stay in Germany if given the opportunity. All would like to bring relatives who are still in Turkey. The Bonn government reckons there must be half a million children in Turkey whose parents live in Germany. Efforts are made to stem the tide. Children who arrived in Germany in

In the days when the German economy was booming, recruitment agencies scored Europe for cheap labour. One country where Germany had enjoyed a good reputation for over a century, Nowadays Turks who want to visit Germany need a visa, regardless whether they are visiting relatives or want to find work or apply for political asylum. Germany today has too many people chasing too few jobs. There are already over four million foreigners in the country, including more than a million from Turkey. Men, women and children cannot just sit packing, especially as more than three quarters of them have lived in Germany for over six years.

THE TRIBUNE

Turks ponder their future as boom days disappear



10% of Fed Rep Germany

[illegible]

...to result in friendly, nothing dramatic about it, neither, the goals to count for anything special, the only thing that memorable. It will be so easy to hang up their boots when the time comes. And while it is a run-of-the-mill name for the club, it was said to be soccer fans who were heart of him. But in his day there was enough to ensure a full house of 3,000 would turn up just to see him. He was surrounded by a crowd wherever he went. He was dubbed "Bomber der Nation," a particularly elegant term, perhaps, for the nickname struck home of his goal-scoring habits. He was four German championship titles with Bayern Munich, four Euro-cup-winners' medals and a World Cup winner's medal.

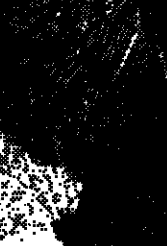
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Germany set world so

The German team, captained by Franz Beckenbauer, won the World Cup for the first time in 1954, defeating Hungary 3-2 in the final at the Bern Stadium. The German team was managed by Sepp Herberger and consisted of players such as Rudi Voller, Helmut Rahn, and Uwe Seeler. The 1954 World Cup was held in Switzerland and was a significant event in the history of football.

1010 - 25 October 1981

So it looks like the end of a sporting legend, that of poor boy Gerd Müller. (Photo: Horst-Wilmer)



Bitterness at the end

place in
beer cup

THE GERMAN

in Munich. With the aid of Muller and his team, the players earned DM125,000 from the 1974 World Cup tournament. True, the players earned DM70,000 each, which was more than their 1954 predecessors, Fritz Walter and the team that won the 1954 World Cup in Bern. But Muller, a TV star and a washing-machine each, had to make do with DM1,000, a TV set and a washing machine each. So there is no reason to feel sorry for Muller for financial reasons, but he is bound to sympathize with him personally, especially as he has been unable to call it a day when the time would have been right. Muller will probably carry on trying to win his own in the US league, which is removed for its standards, and he is likely to suffer further humiliation and maybe even ridicule. Fame is fickle. (Translator's Apologies, 8 October 1981)

It was a good father to his children, happily married, and as good about whom Uli Hoeneß said, "It's before the 1974 World Cup tournament in Germany: 'If we win this one we will all have it so why worry about a man who needn't worry about financial hardship or the prospect of losing money?'"

Müller was always a decent sort. Fame did not go to his head. He was never involved in underhand dealings or any kind of graft without a second thought.

He would have appreciated a final German FA. Not for the Frank-Hofmann money but as a fitting end to his career. He was promised a testimonial game if the officials forgot — even though the officials forgot.

in 1964, and in the second half the German team looked even worse. The German manager Jupp Derwall tried desperately from the sideline to sort his team out and get them on to the attack. The visitors allowed themselves to be led in knots by the Austrian half. One reason was that Paul Breitner played his poorest football since making comeback to the national team.

Thereafter the game was mostly Pierre Littbaraki... on the way in.



STUBBINS

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 13 October 1981)
not even beer. Hermann Weiskamp
to worries. He doesn't touch alcohol,
no porter. But on one point she need have
of keeping the family's finances in
this wife Alconika has been given the
for another three seasons.
more and he agreed to stay and sign on
with Leverkusen when Cologne offered
him. He had more or less agreed to terms
in January. The club offered
him a few months ago he was
Cologne. When his first contract with Co-
lone expired a few months ago he was
But he still has a good head for
regular job.
because his parents insisted he took up
he only started training to be a taxman
with the inland revenue.
He was so confident that on the day
he signed for Cologne he abandoned his
career in the Bundesliga.
"I certainly prepared for a
first," he says. "I certainly prepared for a
second division, and maybe the
third." I felt confident I could hold my own
with the ball.
most over since we first went to work

Not everyone is happy with his individual style of play, Cologne manager Rüdiger Witzels has threatened to fine him DM2,000 for hogging the ball. And he says he will give the player a ball as a birthday present so he will always be able to play alone. That would have been unfair. It is a pleasure to see Litzbarak dribbling his way through the opposition, as the German team manager Jupp Derwall knows, he said before the World Cup qualifying game against Austria in Vienna that was Litzbarak's debut for his country.

"If Litzbarak has a good game his debut could be a bombshell." He scored twice, so he cannot be said not to have lived up to expectations.

So at 21 he has reached the top. He has long wanted to be a soccer pro, at-

the only way to deal with him is to keep him closely for the full 90 minutes," he said, "but that is hardly football and looks pretty stupid."

Littbered cost only DM50,000 when he was spotted in Berlin playing for Hertha's colts, by Karl-Heinz Thiele, a German Cologne team manager. He was sold with what it cost the club for other players, Klaus Fischer and Tony Woodcock. His legs are so crooked he ought not to be able to run properly," says SV Krefeld's international fullback Manfred Kallitz. But comments such as these, no matter who makes them, leave Littbered unbothered.

"They're only people," he says, "and football is art."

**The tale of the
lone dribbler**

Polish Lithuanian, 21, may smile and flash a pair of dark eyes but he looks a little lost and embarrassed at the moment now he is headline news for his recent footwork for Cologne and Germany.

He is 1.68 metres (5ft 6in) tall, weighs 44kg (11 lb) and has been on Cologne's playing staff for three years.

The way he manages to outplay his opponents and hold on to the ball has hardly exaggerating his skill, but no-one denies that he won Cologne's Bundesliga away match in Bielefeld almost singlehandedly.

He scored twice and his opposite number, Peter Krobach, an experienced striker, was still dazed two hours after the game.

15

Censors work to keep young readers pure of mind

There is still published material in plenty that would upset adults, not just children, especially perturbations of murderous cynicism, pornography, violence and

Horst Eberhard Richter, a psychoanalyst, told a conference that those who failed to sense the danger warned that the positive stimuli at the 1971 *Gesundheitsfest*, last year in Berlin, threatened to fall foul of obscure social-mindedness. "The audience failed to see the danger."

[illegible]

The staunchest advocates of ever more medical science include the trade union leadership of the medical profession. The Hamburg conference mentioned the Ham- burg conference, which was alleged to have been attended by as many as 100,000 people. The Hamburg conference was alleged to have been attended by as many as 100,000 people. The Hamburg conference was alleged to have been attended by as many as 100,000 people.

The doctor gave him a thorough history of a patient who went to the hospital to get a splitting headache cured. He illustrated what he meant with the story of a patient who went to the hospital to get a splitting headache cured. He illustrated what he meant with the story of a patient who went to the hospital to get a splitting headache cured.

He is no longer interested in the patient's headaches, said Hirsch. Yet these headaches are all the patient is troubled by.

"Health has never interested me all that much," I'm afraid," he said. But years ago Hilch caused an uproar with his somewhat exaggerated claim that modern medicine had become as serious a threat to life as the mosquito-borne malarial parasite. He was right, he said. The percentage of cases that evade the materials ordinances and to pass a new work policing action regulations, to impose new working conditions.

There were also 20,300 cases of industrial injury leading to partial or complete disability and pension claims, and 67,000 cases of occupational diseases.

[illegible]

What was suggested was a radical reduction of the health business, bringing it down to a more human size, because the trouble and expense of medicine to (cases), with the distinction of individual power of decision in comparison to external difference in growing. The employers complained of increasing top and the danger of increasing. All new cases and complications, cold and cancer either pure or in alloy. And one cannot be designed as one of the few that these materials are handed in such a way as to be considered in the interest of investors.

An environmentalist group from Freilburg, the Black Forest university town, it had, they said, been absolutely essential to introduce new accident prevention. The trade unions defended this trend. "We have no intention of making any health (or other) withdrawal on the way out of the plant," they said. "We will continue to work for a minimum of 40 hours a week, and we will not accept any reduction in wages to a minimum."

Accidents were regulated in the aspect of cancer, specifically that carcinogenic materials, whenever possible, be handled in closed circuits or in devices that to introduce new accident prevention.

any longer be an index of books banned by the Vatican and still is one in Bonn, where the Social and Free Democrats might be expected to approve of censor-ship.

A book bound in green, entitled "The Women of the East," was a book of Books, Magazines, Periodicals and other items listed as harmful to the people.

Things aren't as bad now as 30 years ago when this from a Bonn-banned book entitled "The Red Night" upset people: "Anders und die rote Nacht" (Anders and the Red Night).

Changes of the fire in the heart of light on the two of them, and women, whose embrace and glow more gentle, and got rid of the desire.

Against the fantastic flower-pattern of the cushion, the woman's doll against a gaily-colored background.

For long dark hair ran over the edge of the couch. In the remotest of the guests of light that seemed to over from the fire.

For mouth was slightly open and as well as though it still awaited the kiss that had pressed him apart.

cases from Germany and abroad. The index first lists 100 pages of books and paperbacks, then come magazines, films, records, tapes and video cassettes from Germany and abroad.

The publisher of this secular index is Rudolf Steiner, head of the Bundespresseamt, which is in the Bonn suburb of Bad Godesberg. He is not an averaging angel keen to ban porn, the glorification of violence and Nazi nostalgia. He is an ex-liberalist who since 1959 has held out a job that is occasionally controversial and frequently unpleasant.

He heads a Bonn government agency set up in 1976 with a staff of 14 and an annual budget of DM 500,000. It only lists items on request, passing judgement only when it is a matter of four and an annual budget of DM 500,000.

He is "to mark out borderline cases as times change so that punishable society does not plunge into chaos".

Article 5 of Basic Law, the 1949 Bonn constitution, requires the constraints on his department and its work. It clearly states that there is to be no censorship. But it promptly qualifies the state's mean, adding that the rights outlined are subject to the laws of the land in general, to regulations to protect the young in particular and to right of personal honour.

This is the constitution's provision on the basis of which the Bundespresseamt has legislation on publications likely to harm young people and set up the *Bundesprüfamt*.

Indexation is not a wholesale ban; it merely means that the book, film or item may not be offered for sale to children or youngsters under 18. It must not be exhibited for sale in shops windows or sold by mail order or stocked by lending libraries. Advertising is also illegal.

Cases are considered by 12-member panels consisting of a chairman, three vice-chairmen representing the *Landesparlamente* and one member each of Federal states and one member each of publishers' associations, the publishing, youth welfare authorities, the teaching profession and the Church.

Rulings are gazetted in the *Bundesanzeiger* but although anyone is at liberty to read them the printer is unlikely to pore over the unexciting pages of the official gazette.

Officials against the Act are punishable by fines or up to 12 months in prison, but neither is much of a deterrent, especially as they are seldom imposed.

The bans on advertising and display are more effective, but publishers of porn, Nazi works and books glorifying war enjoy the advantage of being able to water down the advantages of being able to market their output before the *Bundespresseamt* can start proceedings.

For a while it looked as though the *Bundespresseamt* could start proceedings against the publisher of *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* (Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung) *Helmut Herles*.

department would not only forfeit respect but also grow superfluous in the wake of the permanent society. Partial rejection of the ban on porn has eased pressure in some ways but still has a long way to go before the products get a sick imagination no longer need to be kept in check.